Narrative:

Slide 11, 2 b. Extremely high exposures are not usually associated with long-term/chronic exposures; these types of exposures are generally associated with accidental/catastrophic releases (acute exposure). May want to consider rewording this section.

Slide 13 2. B. Suggested rewording: Through our scientific procedures we assign risk values or levels associated with specific chemical concentrations in air. These risk values provide for the estimation of potential health risks associated with chronic or long-term exposure.

Slide 13 Suggestion: Explain that NATA is a screening tool to help regulatory agencies identify which air toxics and emission source types they may wish to study further to better understand any possible risks to public health from air toxics.

Slide 17 1.c. Suggested rewording: Because the risk values changed – the levels in air that may potentially be associated with an adverse health effect have also changed, therefore we are undergoing a review of the regulatory requirements to decide if we need to change any of the requirements in the rule.

Slide 19 1. D. Suggested rewording: Finally, we are beginning to review the 2014 NATA risk estimates using this current information …

Slide 12 and 22: It is not clear why the criteria pollutants are included in the EtO 101 discussion.

Suggestion: Include a slide on background EtO including potential sources of background EtO, background levels of EtO detected in different areas of the US, and how these levels compare to "acceptable" levels of EtO in ambient air.

Suggestion: Include FAQ 2 information in the slide presentation.

General comments

Explain the concept of risk

- Consistent with EPA risk assessment methodology, "cancer risks are estimated as the incremental probability of an individual developing cancer over a lifetime as a result of exposure to the potential carcinogen." Exposure to a carcinogen does not always result in a carcinogenic response.
- Explain the concept of acceptable risk (insignificant or negligible excess lifetime cancer risk) from a regulatory perspective.
- Risk assessment is a tool to assist agencies in making regulatory decisions that are protective of human health. Risk assessment and or modeling cannot/does not predict the future occurrence of cancer in a given population.

Consider providing